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IMPACT OF AGE ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR EVENT RISK CONFERRED BY HBA1C IN PATIENTS WITH ESTABLISHED CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Poster Contributions
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Background: In the present study we tested the hypothesis that age modulates the impact of HbA1c on cardiovascular event risk in patients with established coronary artery disease (CAD).

Methods: We prospectively recorded cardiovascular events over a mean follow-up period of 4.4±1.2 years in a large consecutive series of 816 patients with angiographically proven CAD, including 376 subjects <65 years and 440 subjects ≥65 years.

Results: During follow-up, the incidence of cardiovascular events was 9.3% among subjects <65 years and 24.8% among subjects ≥65 years ($p<0.001$). Among the younger patients, HbA1c strongly and significantly predicted cardiovascular events (HR 1.54 [1.06-2.23]; $p=0.022$), but not among in the older patients (HR 1.22 [0.94-1.59]; $p=0.125$). An interaction term age x HbA1c was statistically significant ($p=0.007$), indicating that HbA1c was a significantly stronger predictor of cardiovascular events among younger than among older CAD patients.

Conclusion: We conclude that HbA1c is a significantly stronger predictor of cardiovascular events in younger patients than in older patients with established CAD.